From the Cincinnati Daily Gasette. ODE TO JOHN SMITH.

BY DICK TINTO, GENT. avis in terris, nigroque similima cyngo

Thou art a queer old fellow, John, I've known thee many a year, Thou art like a chameleon, Though twenty times more queer; For thou canst change thy form and face. Whene'er thou art inclined, A thousand times more curious ways, Than can a woman's mind.

Nay, sometimes. I have deemed it true, When fancy had her sway, That thou must be the wandering Jew, Just travelling this way, To see this world and edit books On our domestic ways, And noting down our books and crooks To muster cash and praise.

For burglary, I've reen thee tried; I've seen thee tried for theft ; And in the dangeon, yawning wide, Nay, once upon a mournful day, (Oh, how my heart was wrung! I saw then borne in white away, And saw thre-saw thre hung!

Someilmes thou art to Congress sen', And hast been every thing On earth, except a President, And, it may be, a King, Thou art a jack of every trade, And canst in all excell, Canst wield a musket or a spade, And drive a quill as well.

Thou art a jolly roystering wight, And lovest a parting glass, So ere I bid thee a good night, A health to thee I pass: Where'er thou ant, good luck be thine, And if you chance to die. Before you go, just drop a line, "To tell us where you lie.

I left the spot with weeping eyes, And homeward turned once more, But as I reached it in dirgu se, I law thee at the door ; Porgive me John, I thought I smelt A ran and su'phorous smell, Anl for a whi'e full sure I fe't That all could not be wel'.

Thou ant a very Tur's for wives The grand three-tai ed pacha can court no more of I male lives Than thou canst do by law : Full fifty times I've seen thee wed, Have heard of fifty more. And slander's tongue has sometim Thy wives were twenty sourc!

From the Columbus Journal and Reg ett : LIST OF ACTS, &c. Passed at the last Session of the Gen 8.

eral Assembly. GENERAL LAWS. To regulate the times of holding the

Judicial Course. To amend an act to regulate the times holding the Judicial Courts. To amend un act making provision for cartying into effect the act for the punishment of crimes, and an act regulating the lees o She-To another and original caus s.

To another an act to profibit the issuing et d ciciliting anauthorized Buck paper.

Making a colar appropriations for the year.

1837. Repdering more uniform the pay o, witnesses To abolish the board of Public Works and to revive the Board of Canal Commissioners.

Relating to information in the nature of Que Waranto, and regulating the mode of

receding therein. to permit certain school districts to te tive their portion of the school in d. For the support and better regulation of Con mon Schools, and to create permanently the office of Super stendent. To declare in force an ac' pass d Dec. 27.

1834, to amend the act for spening and regu-lating roads and highways, &c. In addition to an act to provide against tres [assing units as. Purther defining the duties of Sheriffs and

Making an appropriati n to pay milesge to County Tecasurers. To amend an not dispensing with proof in

To provide for the repair of canal bridges.

To amoud the set to provide for the sale of
the set of granted by Congress, for the
use of Schnols. repeal an act to prohibit the cir utation

Supplementary to an act pre-cribing the dulies of County Treasurer.

Levying a tax for State and School pur-

Poses.

Regulating the fees of County Audit re.

To amend an act defining the detres of persons taking up stray animals &c.

To abelish imprisonment for deb!.

To repeal an act prohibiting the establishment within this state of any branch, office, or agency of the Bank of the U. States, etc.

Smare SECOTING. — We were told last week by one of the officers of the Patriot Army, who was in the late battle pear Point an Plais Islwas in the late battle pear Point an Plais laband, that one of the number who was shel
through the left thigh and severely wounded.
After arriving at Conningham's Island, his
wounds were dressed and the ball extracted
from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois.
Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois. Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois.
Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois.
Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois.
Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois.
Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois.
Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois.
Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois.
Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois.
Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois.
Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois.
Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois.
Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois.
Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois.
Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois.
Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois.
Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois.
Feeling in a measure relieved
from the grois.
Feeling in a mea

From the New Yorker. THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF 1837 2' Jan. 3. Wreck of the ship Mexico, off

New York-108 lives lost. Expunging resolutions passed the U. States Sentte by 24 to 19, Bill passed to admit Michigan as a State, (signed next day.)

Jaffa, in Palestine, destroyed by ar earthquake, and 13,000 inhabit ants buried beneath the ruins. 9. Mexican blockade of Texas de-

clared-to take effect in 30 days. Votes for President counted at Wash. ington ; Martin Van Buren declared elected. No choice for Vice-President; Richard M. Johnson elected by the Senate - 33 to 16.

Marshal Clausel, French command in Algiers, succeeded by Gen. Damremont, Great loco foco meeting and flour

mob in New York. English ship Jane & Margaret, for New York, wrecked on the Isle of Man-206 lives lost.

March 1. Resolution in favor of recognizing the independence of Texas, passed the U. States Senate, by a vote of 23 to 19. Martin Van Boren and Richard M. Johnson inaugurated.

New Hampshire election: Gov. Hill and the entire adm. congress ticket elected without opposition. Treaty with the Florida Indians,

concluded by Gen. Jesup. The Queen's English and Spanish forces, under Evans, defeated by the Carlists pear St. Sebastianloss 1,000.

The President of Mexico protests against the recognition of Texas. 3. Great snow-storm at St. Louis

snow deeper than ever known. Connecticut election ; Gov. Ed wards' administration re-elected by 9. 2,290 majority, and the administration congressmen in each district.

Great fire at New Orleans-107 houses burned.

Snow in England and France-sea son backward every where.

Mexican brig of war captured by the U. S. sloop of war Natchez. Rhode Island state election : admin. istration party triumphant without serious opposition-governor, lieut. g vernor and legislature.

Fire in Detroit-70 buildings and much property destroyed.

Virginia elections throughout this 30. month : administration party election. 15 members of opposition 6. 2. Pennsylvania constitutional conventron assembled at Harrisburgh. New York committee visit the Preside at, urgo and enternt the repeal of the specie circular. Answer, nay.

AgriculturalBank of Mississippi sus. pends specie payment. Steamboat Ben Sherrod burnt on the

Mississippi - 175 lives hast. New York city banks suspend spesuspension. The heavy failures in w York alone for two month preceeding, had exceeded 300; in Boston 78.

The President calls an extra session 151 of congress, Sept. 4. Bank sus; ension authoriz d by the

New York Legislature. War declared by Bu nos Ayres against Peru.

June 3. Queen's troops, under Gen. Oran, defeated by the Carlista, Plague ravages Smyrna---300 16. dentes daily.

Riot between firemen and Irishmen in Boston. Disastrous inundation at Bahimore

25 lives lost. Death of William IV. of England, after a reign of six years.

Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Kent, proclaimed Queen, age 18. Special election in Philadelphia Co. Pa, for Congress, vice Harper, administration, deceased. Naylor, whig, elected by 255 majority.

4. Cholera at Naples, carrying off 400 daily, since April 12,000. Rages also at Palermo, and through out the south of Ituly.

Arkansas special election ; Judge Yell, adm. elected to Congress

British Parliament prorogued by the Quan in person. Political commotion in Mexico.

above St. Louis-56 lives lost. Office of the Abolition Observer at

Alton destroyed by a mob Michigan special election; Crary, adm. elected to Congress h over Wells, white. and Cranston, whig, elected to Congress, over Pearce and Howard, adm. by 3,020 : also whig Legisla.

4. Special Congress assemblies ; Jas K. Polk, adm, elected speaker, 114 to 108 for John Bell, whig. President's special message delivered, received at Boston in 24 hours and 40 minutes.

Vermont election ; Gov. Jenison; whig, re-elected by 4.522 maj. over Bradley, adm. Legislature whig.

11. Maine election; Edward Kent, whig, elected Governor over Gorham Parks, adm. 200 maj. io 63,000 votes; Senate adm. 14 to 10; house whig, 96 to 85.

Postponement bill, (of turplus rev. enue) passed by the In of Represcritativos, vo ing, yeas 119, nays 112.

gates, whig 50, adm. 30. Georgia State election; Geo. R. Gilmer, whig, elected governor by 792 maj. over Wm. Schley, adm. vote 67,000; Legislature adm by

10 maj in each branch. Arkansas election; Julge Voll elected to Congress for the full term , Yell, adm. 2.934, Ringgold, whig ; 1,772. Treasury note bill passed by the House ; yeas 123, nays 98.

Loss of the steam packet Home, from N. York to Charleston, off Cape Hatters, with 95 lives ; only 40 saved. Constanting in Algiers captured by

the French; Gen. Damremogt silled. Pennsylvania efection; sain. party successful by 5 to 8,000 minj.; House, adm. 56, opp. 44; Senate,

Ohio election; whigs successful, to ate, whigs 20, adm. 16; House, whiles 40, udm. 31. 10, 11. New Jersey election; whige

adm. 14, opp. 19.

triumphant, 10 to 6 in council, 35 to 17 in assembly, popular vote 55,-000; maj. 1,500.

The sub-reasury bill, which had passed the Senate by 25 to 23, laid on the table in the House, 120 to Nov. 6. M.s issipple election & Alexander G. M'Nutt adm. elected Gover-

nor over two wing called and 2000 plurality of 5000; but larking 2000 Wood.

large majurity.

Muchigan election; S. T. Mason, adm. reselected Governor over C.

Trowbridge, whig, by 637 maj. in S0,000 votes; licutement governor and legislature adm.

vote. opposition. 155,883, adm. 140,670, Riot at Alton; abolition press de

s roved ; Rev. E P. Lovejoy and Mr. B shop shot dead. Massachusetts election; whigs have every thing ; governor, lieutenant

and legislature - governor Everett 60.0 % Morden 82 000 ; senate 40, Troubles in Canada; radicals ar-

rested - several of their leaders rescued-arms first appealed to. Affair at St. Charles, insurgents defeated.

XXVth Congress re-assembles for its first regular session. President Van Buren's annual mes.

sage delivered. Insurrection in Upper Canalla; attack on Toronto by the radicals,

headed by McKenzie repulsed.
Abolition fracas in the House of tepresentatives ; southern members withdraw for consultation.

Abolition excitement quicted 4 Mr. Patten's resolution passed, yeas 122, The steambout Caroline seized at

Schlosser, (an American port) by British soldiers, several commed American citizens missered, and the boat set on fire and sent over Ningara Falls,

Political commotion in stexico.

Maryland special election; four adm. and four opposition congressmen—a small whig popular majority.

2. Great hurricane in the West Indies for several days.

Tennessee election: Gov. Cannon whig, re-elected over Gen. Arastrong adm. 19,873 maj. 10 whig and 3 adm. congressmen; Legislature whig, two to one, vote, 87,000.

Indiana election: David Walince, whig, elected Governor over John Dumont, also whig, by 8,645, maj. 6 whig and one adm. congressmen and an elected; whole vote 83,886.

Alabama election: A. P. Bagby, adm. elected Governor over S. C. Oliver, whig, by 5,588; congress 2 adm. 3 opposition.

North Carolina election; Congress 8 opp. 5 adm.

Cars run against each other on the Norfolk Railroad—there killed.

Steamboat Dubuque exploded

Ningara Falls,

Extract of a letter from Bennington, dated Docember 25, 1771;—

Extract of a letter from Bennington, dated Docember 25, 1771;—

Extract of a letter from Bennington, dated Docember 25, 1771;—

Extract of a letter from Bennington, dated Docember 25, 1771;—

Extract of a letter from Bennington, dated Docember 25, 1771;—

Extract of a letter from Bennington, dated Docember 25, 1771;—

Extract of a letter from Bennington, dated Docember 25, 1771;—

Extract of a letter from Bennington, dated Docember 25, 1771;—

Extract of a letter from Bennington, dated Docember 25, 1771;—

Extract of a letter from Bennington, dated Docember 25, 1771;—

Extract of a letter from Bennington, dated Docember 25, 1771;—

Extract of a letter from Bennington, dated Docember 25, 1771;—

Extract of a letter from Bennington, dated of the mark proving the serving the se

From the Genesee Farmer, TO MAKE FARMING PROFITA. BLE.

Some Farmers think, that to make noney by the bussiness, it is only ne-cessary to cultivate great farm,—of sev-eral hundres acres, others think that to raise and harves crops at the least pessi-ble expense, is the great secret; some again think that covering their land with wheat crops, year after year, is to pocket the most cash; and others that to raise cattle, or to devote the farm entirely to a dairy, or to raising sheep goes ahead of every think else.

They are not all correct. Which of them is? We will first say who is not. Cultivating a large farm, is not profiitable, unless it is properly and thoroughly done, for a man who makes nothing on one acre, will not be likely to make more on a thousand, with the same kind of culture. Those who own very large farms, too frequently attempt to cultivate them with the least possible expense, or else neglect them entirely; and this superficial farming, is after all, by far the moste expensive, as we shall proceed to It is generally quite as expensive o cultivate an acre of land which is in a bad state, as one in fine condition, and often more so; if for instance, the crop is so small that it is only worth the expease of raising it there is no profit whatever; but if the land be good, the expense the same, and the crop twice as great one half, of course, will be clear gain. Hence the vast importance of as lopting such a course of farming as to tend constantly to the improvement d the land. This course is not close cropping with wheat, nor suffering it to remain constantly in meadow or pasture.

But to effect improvement in land, it is necessary to pursue a course of rotation in crops, -- to manure as much as preticable, either by stable manure or by turning under green crops, with a proper use of lime .- and to render all wet ground sufficiently dry by under draining. For this, capital is necessary, and hence a farmer must not only have land to cultivate, but he must have means besides sufficient quantity to carry on his operations to the best advantage. If he cannot get these means otherwise, he ought to sell a part of his land, and devote the avails to

improving the remainder. It is true that many farmers have made money by close cropping with wheat; but there is no doubt that if instead of this, they had pursued a proper course of rotation, they might have done as well at the time, and instead of exhausting their land, been constantly rendering it more productive. A proof of this is afforded by an experiment made several years ago. One portion of land was plurality of \$000, but larleing \$000 cropped every socond year; on another portion a larger time intervened between whigh, elected to Confect by a the crops of wheat, by a judicious system of rotation; and although wheat was the main crop, yet the increased fertility which this course caused, and the conse quent increase both in the wheat and intervening crops rendered the latter course ultimately the most profitable with

8. New Y rk election; thigs vic-formus, election 6 to 2 senators and 100 to 28 assemblymen; popular vote, opposition 155,883, a.lm. the additional advantage of leaving the ground in the best condition. Corn, wheats outs, barley, &c. being all similar in their effects in exhausting land, it becomes necessary to introduce the culture of some other crops more generally than exists at present, in order to form a proper rotation. Peas and beans are both excellent for preceding and the red-eyed Chine bean, cultivated in drills or hills would doubtless be as

Profitable as wheat or corn.
The culture of root crops in a most powerful means of enriching land. A crop of corn the last summer, was twice as productive after rute bagas, as after corn, fertility and manuring being the same in both cases. J. J. T. same in both cases.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS - The following from the Worcester Ægis' discloses a remarkable case of swindling, connected with an equally singular instance of credulity on the part of a high

public functionary in South Carolina: Swindling, - Hollis Parker, who was sentenced to the State Prison at the late term of the criminal Court for this county, for endeavoring to extort money from Gov Everett, had opened it seems an extensive correspondence, previous to his arrest, with similar intent, with other distiughtahed men of the country. Besides several individuals in New York, Gov. Butler of South Carlina was konored with his notice. A letter from that gentle-man, directed to Parker, was lately re-ceived at the Post Office in a neighbor-town, enclosing a check for fifty dollars. So far as the character of Parkers's letters can be inferred from the reply of Gov Butler, if would appear that Parker informed the Governor that the design was entertained by some of our cifizens, of transmiting to South Carolina a quan tity of "incendiary publications," and that with the aid of a little money, he Parker) would be unable to unravel the plot and furnish full information concerning it to his Excelency. The balt took and the money was forwarded, with earnest appeals to Parker to be vigilant & active in thoroughly investigating the sup-posed conspiracy against the peace and happiness of the South,

Utility of Laughter. - A hearty laugh is occasionally an act of wisdom; it shakes the cobwebs out of a man's brains, and the hypochondria from his ribs, far more effectually than either champaign or blue pills.

KENTUCKY COMMON SCHOOLS.

Kentucky has just adopted an excellent School Law for that State. Provision is made for dividing the counties into districts and building school houses in each. No district can have less than thirty nor more than one hundred children. The people in each district determine by vote whether a school tax shall be raised in addition to the fund provided by the State. This is well. Leave this question to the people, and it must ulti-mately prevail, - Ohio Common School Director.

Fr. m the Annals of Education. "At no period of the worlds history has there been such a demand for individual opinion. There is, every where, a breaking up of old opinions as well as of old establishments—the beginning of a great moral revolution. How shall we stop it? Not by physical power. It is too late in the day for that. It cannot be stopped. Nothing is left for us but to attempt to guide and direct it. How shall we guide it? The unswer is, by education. Not, however, by education such as it has been, but by the education as it

should be. 4 "Men have hitherto been educated according to their circumstances-to accomplish some particular purpese. The education of one nation was to render its citizens warriors, of another, to reader them, as it were merchants; of another, to render them sailors. And however excellent may have been this education to accomplish its ends, it failed after all, in making any thing more than mere fragments of men. The concentrated energies of no individual or nation of individuals have as yet, ever been brought out. The physical energies have, in general, been developed, and they alone; and the world, and our own country among the rest, is beginning to feel the consequen-

"There are also numerous instances, and in some circumstances they are becoming frequent, of more development of the intellectual powers; but the results are scarcely less deplorable than a disproportionate development of the physical

"Moral education is more neglected than either of the former; and, where attended, to, is often so managed as to fail of accomplishing all the purposes in-

"Education to accomplish its ends, should be conducted according to the unvarying character of man; and should be based on the laws of nature, written rev-clation and previdence. Our whole being-body, mind and spirit-must be developed in harmonious proportion, and in

perfect symmetry. "There is a most surprising neglect, every where apparent, of the education of the physical functions; as if all here was to be left to chance. Whereas the laws of the planetary world—the laws of the material universe itself-are not more fixed in their operations, or more certain in their results than those which should direct us in physical education and phys-

ical management.

"All, however, is to be done, with a final reference to the spiritual affections.
Education, on the principles of nature, revelation and providence, will be carried out into eternity. The results are, in-deed most happy here. We may be not only happy, but useful, even in infancy, Rightly educated, in the largest sense of the term, we should be loyal to parents, loyal to good institutions and good gov-ernment, and loyal to Heaven."

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The act for abolishing imprisonment for debt, which passed the legislature at its late session, provides, that no person shall be arrested or imprisoned on mesne or final proresect or imprisoned on mesne or finit pro-cess, except in cases excepted in the act.— Its provisions do not extend to proceedings for contempts, to actions or judgments for fines or penalties, in criminal matters, on promises to marry. Any Judge may grant a capias ad respondendum in case the plaintiff or applicant shall make it appear by affidavit, either 1st, that the defendant is about to move his property out of the jurisdiction of the court with intent to defraud his creditors, or 2d, that he is about to convert his property into money for the purpose of placing it be-y ond the reach of his creditors, or 3d, that he has property or rights in action which he fraudulently conecals, or 4th, that he has assigned removed or disposed of, or is about to dispose of his property with intent to defrout his creditors, or 5th, that he fraudulently con-tracted the debt or obligation upon which suit

is about to be brought.

On a jungment or decree, any court or 1 on a judgment or decree, any court or in vacation any judge may order a ca sa, if such court or judge shall be estimated by suffidavit of the applicant or other testimony, of either of the facts above specified in relation to a

ca. ad. res.

No capies either of mesne or final process
shall be issued unless the plaintiff or applicant shall make and deliver to the clock a bond with sufficient surety in double the amount claimed or judgment sendered, paya-ble to the person against whom the writ is issued, couldinged for the payment of dama-ges he may sustain, if it shall appear that the writ was issued without good cause; the bond is to remain with the clerk. Any person against whom any capias shall have been is-sued without reasonable ground for the be-sued without reasonable ground for the be-lieving the existence of some one or more of the particulars above specified. If the isilor unt claimed or judgment rendered. paya. lieving the existence of some one or more of the particulars above specified. If the jailor demands it the creditor shall advance a week-ly allowance for the support of the debtor who may be imprisoned. The foregoing, (though perhaps not stated with technical precision) are, we understand, substantially the previous of the not, which is to take ef-fect from the 4th of July next.—Herald & Gazella.

RIVER - BURINASS, & c. - The river is on the Raysa—Buannass, & c. — The river is on the rise. Steamers of all sizes line our wharf, and business is in the highest state of activity.

The Canal too, is open and its points of dilivery in the city are arounded.—[Cin. Car. TOM TOWSON'S STORY,

Tom Towson was telling me a story the other day about the way he was first introduced to his present wife, Colonel Ridgeley's daughter. Now I can't tell it as well as Tem told me, but I will tell it as well as I can.

Tom, you see, was poor and had but a sorry education, but he was very quick to learn, and some said that Tom had the clearest head in the country. Tom lived on Poverty Plantation, as he called it, with old widow Towson, his mother, and the farm, which was small, was all they had between them. The fact is, Tom was a handsome fellow, in homespun or broadcloth. One cloudy afternoon Tom-went down in Silver Valley to see old Ridgeley about a division line on Joe Gibson's plat of Poverty Plantat on.

A storm came on just as he drew up opposite Col. Ridgeley's lane gate: Ridgeley was a proud old chap-rich to -and report said that his daughter Li-cy was 'almighty handsome.' Now Incy had been brought up in the best atyles and was a high lady in the neighborhood Some said that she had refused seven capital offers; but tout's nemicir here us there, as Tom you know could not think of her.

Well, the storm raged, and in rider Tom-hooks his horse to an apple tree-goes up the wide steps, and ends with a loud knock at the door. Jim Squirrel o. pened the door, an old negro who carried water to Tom's father when he (Tom's father) cradled in Ridgeley's green fields:

'The Colonel in?' 'Yes, sir, come in,' was the ready res.

Tom was led into a large, old fashioned parlor, where he found the Colonel reading, his wife sewing, and his daughter writing. The old man nodded without rising, and told Tom to sit down; while the old lady very reservedly drew her chair closer to the wall. Tom felt a two or three beautful glances at him, which made him feel still more curious. He made so many blunders in telling his business, that a kind smile began to show itself upon the faces of all in the rooms which encouraged Tom, who instantly recovered his self-possession and added to their mirth by many intentional errors

and oddities, 'Colonel.' said Tow, 'it's quite out he question for us to settle this now." 'Why so ?' inquired the Colonel.

"On account of your daughter, sir, replied Tom. . My daughter !' returned the Colonel.

astonished; 'pray, what has she to do 'Why,' added Tom, ' she has knocked me into a cocked hat with those black

eyes of hers." The old lady drew up, although she could not suppress a smile, while the augh contemptuously. As for the old colonel, he was so astonished at Tom's impudence, that for a while he lost the use of his tongue. They all looked at Tom in silence, and in the mean time hey remarked his line ligure, head and intelligent eye, while the irre-sistible good humor of his countenance entirely disarmed the colonel, who burst out with a hearty laugh at Lucy. Miss Lucy curled her sweet lip into a sort of good humored scorn, and hastily with-

The next thing we see is Tom, in his home-spun, seated at the supper table, delighting the colonel with his droll staties, complimenting the daughter and flat-tering the old lady. The old lady put is plenty of sugar in Tem's tea, and Misa Lucy was a full half hour in drinking one

cup. Tom took leave shortly after supper. D-n that fellow !' cried the old man as Tom rode out into the lane, and the tears of joy still stood in his eye.

'He is quite handsome,' quietly re-marked the old lady.
'Not he,' rejoined Miss Lucy, and a few months after she was Tom's wife.'

From the Chilicothe Advertiser.

SPECIMEN OF BALLOONING. The Bank Commissioners of the State of

The Bank Commissioners of the State of Mississippi have made their report to the Legislature. The Vicksburg Sentiael gathe candition of the West Felician Grant Gill—the Vicksburg Sentiael gathe candition of the West Felician Grant Gill—the Vicksburg Sentiael gather and the Mississippi Rail Road Banking Companies—and the Commercial Eanks at Rodney—at Natches—and at Columbus—and the Citiz—as Bank of Midison. It appears that there nine banks, with their five branch—es, have, at this time, but two hunded and sixty-eight thousand three hun red and eighty dollars (\$268,388) of specie in their vaults, while the amount of money lent to the officers alone of these banks, as discounters and end-reers, is five millions one hundred and forty eight thousand and fifteen dollars (\$5,0148,015.) averaging forty-two thousand and nine hundred dollars to each bank efficer the amount lent to officers alone is ninetee at times greater than the whole amount of specie on hand.

SHORT AND SWEET .- " I can't spea in public meeting, who had been called upon to hold forth, a sout if any body in the crowd will speak for me I'll hold his hat.

FRANKLIN's MORAES,—Eat not to fulines drink not to elevation. Let all your thing have their places, let each part of busines have its time. Resolve to perform what yought, perform without fail what you resolt Avoid extremes, forbear resenting injuries.